REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,178.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

6 line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a considerable no special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at, our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "RAJPOOTANA," 2,699 Tons, 320 H.P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

April 1875.		May 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave Galle	4
„ Cannanore	26	„ Negapatam	6
„ Mangalore	27	„ Madras	9
„ Cannanore	28	„ Coconada	11
„ Tellicherry	28	„ Vizagapatam	12
„ Calicut	29	„ Bimlipatam	12
„ Cochin	30	„ Calingapatam	13
„ Cochin	30	„ Goa-above	13
„ Alleppy	30	„ Palk Point	14
„ Tuticorin	May 2	Arrives CALCUTTA	16
„ Colombo	3		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by other Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, THUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Mallen, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

April 1875.		May 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave BUSREH	10
„ Kurrachee	May 4	„ Mahomerah	12
„ Guadur	6	„ Fao	13
„ Muscat	8	„ Bushire	21
„ Sunder Abbas	9	„ Linga	24
„ Linga	11	„ Bunder Abbas	25
„ Bushire	13	„ Muscat	27
„ Fao	15		June.
„ Mahomerah	15	„ Kurrachee	4
Arrive BUSREH	16	Arrive BOMBAY	4

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly Mails from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Hennessy, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 26th April 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebundar, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the s.s. BUSHEER, 730 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on THURSDAY, the 29th April 1875, at 4 P.M., and will call at

Barree. Bunderee. Bunsgharee. Joytapore. Vizindroog. Dewghur. Malwan. Vingoria. Goa (Panjim) and Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR, COMPTA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Tuesday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dosar, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 27th April at 4 P.M., from the A, Ollo Bunder :—

Barree. Bunsgharry, Joytapore. Malwan. Vingoria. Goa Panjim. Carwar. Compta.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Steam	36	22	8	
Port Said	33	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, the 1st of May, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 28TH APRIL POSITIVELY.

THE S. S. "RINALDO," 1,840 Tons, will be despatched as ab ve. She has excellent accommodation amidships for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, April 19th 1875.

HORSE REPOSITORY AND VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT WITH SHOEING, NO. 2, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.
			Apr l.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott..	3770	600 26th—Sou hampton.
			May.
AVOCA	J. H Turbock	1481	250 3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600 10th—Southampton.
BARODA	W. Fentiman	1874	400 17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins	2959	450 24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1584	250 31st—Suez, &c.
			June.
GWALIOR	N. W. Hasel-wood	2725	450 4th—Southampton.
BOKHARA	W. D Ander-son	2592	450 11th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gilles	2723	450 18th—Southampton.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2939	450 25th—Suez, &c.
			July.
HINDOSTAN	N. Rockell	3113	600 2nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 3rd May 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ZAMBESI, (2,421 tons, and 370 H.P.), Captain G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 1st May 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1875.

STEAM TO LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 5TH MAY, 1875.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch their New Steamer CANARA, 1,902 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Lethes, from Bombay as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Company, Limited.

Bombay, 13th April 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE CALEDONIA, S.S., 2125 Tons, 424 H.P., nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL positively on the 5th May, and will be followed by the—

MACEDONIA	2273 Tons,	486 H.P.,	nom. about 25th May.
TRINACRIA	2107 „	424 „	„ 5th June.
EUROPA	2277 „	424 „	„ 25th „

and other Steamers at regular intervals.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th April 1875.

STEAM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT THE 1ST OF MAY.

THE fine new full-powered S. S. KING ARTHUR, Lieutenant Johnstone, R.N., Commander, will leave Bombay as above.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450.

This vessel has excellent Saloon accommodation on deck for a limited number of 1st Class Passengers, and will carry a Doctor and a Stewardess. For passage, &c., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 7TH MAY POSITIVELY.

THE fast and magnificent S. S. "NAVARINO," 3,350 tons, 450 H. P., built expressly for the Indian trade with special reference to the convenience and comfort of passengers. She has very superior accommodation on the Saloon and Maindecks for first-class passengers, and is fitted with every requisite. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The "NAVARINO" made the passage out in 27 days, including all stoppages.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	Rs. 500
To Suez or Port Said	„ 300
To Malta	„ 400

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 19th April 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 29th instant at 1 P.M. the whole of the choice articles of the Prince of Wales Fancy Bazaar, at Medows Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Morenas & Co.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the Catalogues will not be published.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th April 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Glass, Crockery and Plated Articles, double and single Harts, &c., at the Shop in Medows Street, Fort, opposite to J. Neuberg and Co.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 11 A.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovenamed place, the property of a European Gentleman proceeded to Europe, the same comprises French polish Ottoman, handsome carved, circular, dining, pier tables with marble whatnots, carved, conversation, reclining couches, drawing-room, easy and long arm chairs, dining table for 12 persons, dining-room arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dressing and washi and tables with furniture, writing table in four drawers, French polished lady's writing table, monk y tables, wardrobes, clothes press, chest of drawers, camp cots, y th bed and cus-ions, marble and Hollvay eighi-day cl ck, flower vases, plated reading lamps, dispense cupboards me t safe, rattan clothes basket, large English Brussel carpet, teap y s, toilette glass bookshelf, single and double harness, green painted bathin and tin hip bath, blue bordered di ner set, breakfast and dess rt set, plated cruet and pickle frames, table and chamber candlesticks, decanters, preserve pots, fruit dishes, pie-plates, water crafts, thin stem glass-ware and dispense article compercooking utensils, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COMPTA CARDAMUMS.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room in Apollo Street, No. 13, on account of the concerned—

5 Bags Compta Cardamums 1st short, sound.

Terms—Cash.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th April 1875.

LEA AND PERRINS CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers and Venders* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

COOLING, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING; are the effects of ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

On the face and skin of all exposed to the scorching sun, and suffering from prickly heat, sunburn, freckles, and cutaneous eruptions for which it is a complete cure.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, eradicates scurf and dandriff, strengthens weak hair and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO

Whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLAND'S RSSENCE OF TYRE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which color neither washing or perspiration will remove. Great care must be taken to ask for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in red ink on the wrapper of each, as others being spurious. Sold by all chemists, perfumers, druggists, and at all bazaars throughout India.

Bombay: Wholesale and Retail Agents—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort; also at Poona.

PRICES TO MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.

Address—5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

VAUGHAN-JONES' ("Standard" Brand) Old Tom, Rum—The "Standard" Jamaica, Scotch Whiskies, ORANGE BITTERS and GINGER BRANDY, Curacoa, Cherry Brandy (the original Brandy—black Cherry Brandy,) Glenlivet and Orange Wines. Bottled Ports and Sherries.

Order through a London House, or if direct, accompanied by a remittance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENT for this COMPANY in Bombay is now prepared to accept risks at current rates,

S. L. MACNAGHTEN.

1, Dean Lane.

MATHERAN.

THE Only Few REMAINING BUNGALOWS TO LET at MATHERAN :—

MALDONGA HOUSE	Rs.	400
THIRNWOOD	„	400
ROSE COTTAGE	„	250
CAMA COTTAGE	„	500
KEEP SAKE	„	250

For further particulars. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET.—The spacious Upper-storied BUNGALOW on the top of Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Frank Henry Foster, Esq., could be had furnished for six months certain. Rent moderate. For particulars. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED, from 1st May, for seven months certain, the Bungalow known as THE BERRIVE on Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of J. L. Warden, Esq. Rent Rs. 250. For further particulars. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE.
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED, for six months certain from 15th May, the BUNGALOW, No. 127, now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. Bythell. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

BREACH CANDY.

THE Spacious BUNGALOW, just vacated by the Hon'ble Justice Pinhey.

The well-known SOMERSET HOUSE. The Bungalow formerly occupied by F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq. The Bungalow formerly occupied by the late John Campbell, Esq. For Rent and other particulars. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

IN THE HIGH COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS BOMBAY.

In the matter of GOOLABCHUND AMEECHUND an adjudged Insolvent.

Whereas a PETITION by MERWANJEE BOMANJEE DOOBASH for adjudication in Insolvency, verified by the Affidavit of the said Merwanjee Bomanjee Doobash, was filed in this Honourable Court on the twenty-first day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and whereas the said Goolabchund Ameechund has been THIS DAY, duly adjudged Insolvent under Section nine of the Indian Insolvent Act, seventeen and two Victoria Chapter, twenty-one. It is or dered that all the Real and Personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And that the said Insolvent do on or before the third Wednesday in May next, file in my office a Schedule in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 21st day of April 1875.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 22nd day of April 1875.

INK.

PRINTING INKS.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & CO., PRINTING INK MAKERS, LONDON.

From the lengthened experience Messrs. Parsons Fletcher & Co. have had in the Export Trade (of which they have made a speciality), and from the fact that their Inks are to be found in all parts of the world, they are enabled to adapt their goods to the requirements of all climates, and to every description of work. This is of the greatest importance to those who may confide their orders to this house.

GENERAL LIST OF PRICES.

Job Ink, for Machine or Press, 8d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 3d., & 1s. 6d. per lb.
News Ink, 6d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. per lb.
Bookwork Ink, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d. per lb.
Superior Bookwork Ink, 2s. and 4s. per lb.
Woodcut Ink, 5s. and 7s. 6d. per lb.
Red, Blue, Green, and other colours, 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. per lb.
Varnish, 12s., 15s., and 20s. per gallon.

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS in every shade of colour and variety of price.

PARSONS, FLETCHER & Co. supply the cheaper descriptions of Newspaper Ink, but they recommend for warm climates the better class of Printing Inks, which in *all cases* are really the most economical.

All orders must be accompanied with a draft for the amount or may be forwarded through any London House, or

STREET'S COLONIAL NEWSPAPER AGENCY,
20, Cornhill, and 5, Serle-street.
LONDON: AND
PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,
10, BOLT COURT, FLEET ST., E. C., & GRAVEL LANE, SOUTHWARK, S. E.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—A STEWARDESS for the S. S. RINALDO, to leave on the 28th April. Apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.

WANTED, a Clerk for general office work. Position subordinate. Salary 40 Rupees per month. Apply B care "*Gazette* Office."

A BARGAIN, to be Sold Cheap, 500 Dozen Towels and Table Napkins of various Sizes and Patterns—now on view at H. M. House of Correction, Byculla.

WANTED by an ENGLISHMAN, a situation as CLERK in a Merchant's Office. Address W. T. C., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

A BACHELOR can have very comfortable ACCOMMODATION (TWO ROOMS) with a FAMILY in Middle Colaba. Apply to X. *Gazette*.

BOARD for ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN with an English Family. Three cheerful Rooms, separate Staircase and conchhouse. Three minutes walk from Grant Road Station. Apply "Q" *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a COOL HOUSE, (upper-storied preferred; at Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill, or Breach Candy, FURNISHED from 1st MAY till 15th JUNE. Apply stating Rent, &c., to B., care of the Manager.

FOR SALE, at MAHABLESHWUR.—An easy well-finished TONGA, with patent Hood, new HARNESS, and a very handsome PAIR of DUN PONIES, perfectly sound and strong, quiet to ride or drive. Apply to Mr. NOWROJEE FRAMJEE, Mail Agent, Mahableshwur or Belgaum.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

HOUSE DECORATIONS, DRAWING-ROOMS, PALACES, CHURCHES, BUNGALOWS, &c., decorated in any style or design, WORKS IN SCULPTURE EXECUTED. FOR PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND DESIGNS. Apply to A. RAMPANA, Care of SOUNDY & CO., Bombay.

WM. WATSON & Co., 23 APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PARCELS, CASES, &c., SENT TO ENGLAND and elsewhere for Re 1 and upwards according to size, for delivery at address free of all charges.

HOME and OTHER REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable rates of Exchange.

PASSAGES by Steamers and Ships secured.

PASSPORTS, SOVEREIGNS, and other REQUISITES for Travellers procured.

GOODS, STORES, WINES, &c., SUPPLIED from Stocks here or from England.

PERSONAL, FINANCIAL, and GENERAL AGENCY business conducted.

Every information will be given on application, either personally or by letter.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW, 46, Washington Street. | LONDON, 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference to Firm in England.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES FOR CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION.

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCEATINE,

As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subjects their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength, and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,

SAVORY AND MOORE,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA, Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

WANTED.

A BUGGY WANTED, either new or second-hand with or without Horse and Harness and made in England. Gentleman who has it for sale should address to the undersigned with all particulars.

COOVERJEE HORMUSJEE,
30, Lady Jamshedjee's Road, Mahim.

NOTICES.

GIVEN AWAY EVERY EVENING.

50 BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE "GHOST."

D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST."

REDUCED PRICES.

OPEN THIS, AND EVERY EVENING.

ADMISSION.

Rs. 2, Rs. 1, and Eight annas.
Children Half Price to all parts.
A few Front Seats reserved at SOUNDY'S.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that TWO CALLS of Rs. 25 each per Share have been made by the Directors payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on the 2nd January and 2nd April next respectively.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th November 1875.

THE LIVERPOOL SILICATE PAINT COMPANY'S PAINTS AND GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMEL PAINTS, ALL COLORS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

F. HARLEY & Co.,
Agents for India, Calcutta.

LUCKNOW—LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL SWEEP, 1875.

Owing to the insufficient number of PURCHASERS of TICKETS in the above SWEEP, the undersigned begs to notify to the holders thereof, that the respective sums paid by them thereon will be refunded to them on production of such Tickets at his house in Old Sonapore Lane, outside the Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE CURSETJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

31st March 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of CAST IRON RAILWAY CHAIRS suitable for 86lbs. Sectl n RAILS.

Delivera ble at any Station on the Railway.

Offers for quantities of not less than 100 tons will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th April, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 as a gua antee of good faith.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 7th April 1875.

NOTICE.—ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rupees (50) Fifty per Share, will be paid to the Shareholders at the Company's Office, No. 27 Meadow Street, For , on and after SATURDAY, the 1st May 1875.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividends.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be Closed from the 20th April to 1st May 1875, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 17th April 1875.

NOTICE.—The GOVERNMENT OF INDIA having recently ruled to secure real values of goods, not liable to duty or liable to fixed duties according to weight or quantity only, or to duties on the fixed tariff valuations, as required by Section 26 of the Consolidated Customs Act VI. of 1863, it is hereby notified for the information of Importers, Exporters, Agents, Owners or Consignees, that from the 1st proximo they are required to describe the different qualities of articles and to specify real values in the Import Manifests, Entries, and Export Notes without fail. Any misstatement on this point would render the declarer liable to the penalties prescribed in section 216 of the above-quoted Act.

LESTOCK REID,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay Custom House, 31st March 1875.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 5th May 1875, for the CONSTRUCTION of (3) three single-storied BARRACKS with subsidiary Buildings for Royal Artillery at Ahmedabad.

2. The Plans and Specifications may be seen, and all information regarding conditions, &c., obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, City, Ahmedabad.

3. No Tender will be received except on the authorised form, copy of which with Specification will be supplied on payment of Rupees (2) two.

4. Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

G. M. CRUICKSHANK, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad Division.

Executive Engineer's Office, Ahmedabad, 17th April 1875.

NOTICE.

WE THE undersigned hereby give NOTICE to all Merchants and Traders, and the public generally that the business of Merchants, General and Mess Agents, &c., that had hitherto been carried on by us at Poona in the name of SORABJEE EDULJEE Colabawalla in Shop No. 4 situated in East Street, and which has, since the year 1867, been carried on in partnership with Merwanjee Cursetjee Patuck, is now closed and the partnership has ceased and determin d from this date, and that we have this day recommenced the same business on the premises No. 17 in East Street within the Cantonment of Poona where it will be carried on in the same name as heretofore continued namely SORABJEE EDULJEE Colabawalla, and we further hereby give Notice that the said Merwanjee Cursetjee Patuck has no right or interest, or any concern whatever in our said business.

All persons indebted to our late firm are hereby informed that all monies due to the late firm of SORABJEE EDULJEE Colabawalla at Poona should be paid only to the undersigned at their new place of business East Street, and that any payments made to the said Merwanjee Cursetjee Patuck will be made at their own risk after the date of this notice.

Dated at Poona this seventeenth day of April 1875.

EDULJEE NESSERWA JEE, Colabawalla.
SORABJEE EDULJEE, Colabawalla.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEPS, 1875.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 100 (One Hundred) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (Ten) each.
WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN
On 21st MAY.

Applications and remittances to be made to the
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa Derby Sweeps, Umballa.
N. B. Please write Legibly.
Full particulars every Tuesday.

UMBALLA ENGLISH DERBY, PARI MUTUEL, 1875.

No. 1 Pari Mutuel to back horses to win the Derby.
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ 1, 2, 3.
Closes at noon (gun fire,) 26th May 1875. Telegrams attende to up to that time.
Applications and remittances to be made to the
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on application. Please write legibly.

CAUTION TO BUYERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAIST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH *Screw Tops*. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING BY MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

FOR SALE.—Mr. L. has in hand a Grand Square Piano for sale, by Schiedmayr in perfect good order, loud and sweet tone, good touch and finish and nearl new, on moderate price. Can be seen at Mr. Lopes's, Byculla Terrace, Belasis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO., NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their NEW SUPPLY of SILVER HUNTING or SEMI-HUNTING WATCHES, Patent Lever, guaranteed for two years, Rs. 50.

The utmost care has been given to the finish of these Watches, and Messrs. F., L. & Co. can dositively say that they will always give the greatest satisfaction to the purchasers, with regard to going and durability. The numerous Orders Messrs. F., L. & Co. receive for them fully testify to this. A Gold Medal was awarded for the excellence of this Watch at the Broach Exhibition.

NEW KEYLESS WATCHES.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. also strongly recommend their new "KEYLESS WATCH," made expressly for this country by their own Manufactory in Europe. With regard to finish, going and durability, it yields in nothing to the above watch, being with the addition of the Keyless Mechanism, made on the same principle.

PRICE, with 2 years guarantee ..... Rs. 90

No Discount Allowed.

Besides these, they have always on hand a large Stock of Silver and Gold Watches of every description and price.

FAVRE, LEUBA'S ROUND BRASS TRAVELLING TIME-PIECES ..... Rs. 40

The movement of these Time-pieces is nothing else than that of a large Watch on the Lever principle of very superior workmanship.

OIEL DE BOEUF TIME-PIECES ..... Rs. 40

These have exactly the same movements as the above Time-pieces in a black wooden frame with a 7-inch dial, and would suit an office or dining-room.

*Both the above Time pie

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 23RD APRIL, 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed as it opened quiet but unchanged, Surats heavy, sales 12,000 bales; and this morning, although the American receipts were only 3,000 bales, Reuter reports the opening dull, probable sales only 10,000 bales, imports 3,000. The pressure of large supplies in Liverpool seems to exceed other influences entirely at the moment, and unless some relief is afforded by an improvement in Piece Goods there is apparently little hope of improvement. We may expect to hear something respecting preparations for the next American crop in the course of a few weeks, but meantime the quantity of cotton offering will naturally have the most important influence. As usual when the market shows signs of weakness the "bears" show great willingness to operate, and from private sources we learn that Good Fair Dholleras March-April shipment via Cape is offering at 5 15/16 and fully good fair at 6¼d. per lb., rates at which it is impossible to cover here including commission.

Consols this morning are quoted at 93¾ a decline of ¼; French Rentes at 103½; Bar Silver at 57 5/16d per oz.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday shows an increase of £312,500 in the Reserve and £187,500 in Bullion

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.
having a metallic basis.

increased from 38¼ to 39¾ per cent., but with the Reserve at only £8,375,000 in all the position, except for the extremely limited demand for money, is anything but strong. In the open market the rate on 6 months' sight bills is the same as a week ago 3½ to 3¾ per cent. Rupee Paper in London is unaltered.

Reuter's weekly quotations for metals show an advance of £1 per ton in Copper Braziers and £3 in Tile, yellow metal both Braziers and Sheathing unchanged, Silesian Spelter 10s. per ton higher. Oils and Seeds are the same, but Coffee continues to show a downward tendency.

IN STERLING Exchange here to-day there has been no actual change. For this mail rates are as quoted yesterday, but for next mail there is perhaps more disposition to buy, and business has been done we hear at 1/32d. under present currencies. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	...	1s. 10 7/32d. ...per rupee
Do. 4 months' sight	...	1s. 10 27/32d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	...	1s. 10 21/32d. "
Documents 3 months' sight	...	1s. 10 11/16d. "

On Calcutta there has been less pressure to sell and 60 days' sight may now be quoted at 98 to 98¼, buyers at the former and sellers at the latter rate. For GOVERNMENT Paper this enquiry is no briskier but holders do not seem disposed to do business at present figures and the market is so much firmer. Fours we quote at Rs. 101½; Fours and a half Rs. 102½; Fives and a half Rs. 108¾.

THE SHARE MARKET is not active but in one or two instances there has been rather more doing. Agra Banks have advanced to Rs. 94 and Nationals have recovered to Rs. 107. Bombay Banks are unaltered. Mofussil Press shares are in request at an improvement of Rs. 10, but Spinning Companies as a rule are again lower. Colaba Land scrip has advanced Rs. 25 while Mazagons have given way Rs. 50 per share. Bombay Burmah Trading show a further decline of Rs. 25.

COTTON has been quiet but steady without actual change in values. Only a moderate extent of buying was done on the green and advices from up-country report general stagnation owing to the enhanced prices asked by sellers.

FREIGHTS by steamer are a shade firmer £1-7-6 being now asked for Liverpool, but shippers still only offer £1-5. Sailing ships are steady at £1-17-6 to £2 for Iron, and £1-10 per Wooden vessels.

PIECE GOODS are extremely quiet in every branch, and although values are nominally unaltered a reduction would be necessary to induce any extent of business.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Name.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	...ra Bank	94
22,000	1,000	all	72p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	250	all	8p.ct.	Do. of Bombay New ...	722½
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do. of Madras	1,[illegible]
30,000	25	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	30[illegible]
40,000	2814	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	175
40,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	178
40,000	250	1	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	1[illegible]
80,000	250	all	19 do.	Oriental Bank	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	20+4	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	244
.....	£20	13 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	198
.....	£=	65 7 6	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£2=	21 12½	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,160
.....	£25	20+5 15	do.	Do. New £25 Shares	2[illegible]

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,350
500	5,000	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,875
30	2,000	500	...	Bhownugger M. & P. Co	1[illegible]
50	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,085
2436	150	150	100	Broach Mills	2[illegible]
200	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	850
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.c.	Dharamsey Spinning	1,220
1,500	1,25	all	100 p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1 010
1,800	1,000	all	115p.c.	Great Eastern	1,100xd.
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co...	1,075
756	1,000	all	100p.c.	Jeevraj Gadloo Mills	1,100xd
.....	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,125
2,500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	950
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	960
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's	1,140xd.
1,050	1,000	all	120p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,132xd.
6,000	625	all	68	Oriental	710
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200p.c.	Sonadevdas Spinning	1,[illegible]
800	1,000	250	115p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,255
7,500	150	all	...	Ferre Land & Pier Co. Ltd.	120
1,750	1,000	1,000	220p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,950
9,000	1,000	all	152p.c.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	245

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,603	12,500	1,500	240p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,525
1,000	50	all	44p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
250	500	200	27p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	120
5,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	18
1,500	500	all	7 p.c.	Treacher & Co	200
.....	250	all	40 p.c.	Vinegar Patent Slip Co....	40

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation			
.....	20	19[illegible]	...	Bank of China	1
.....	...	...	...	Eas India Bank	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 17th April 1875.

	Open, 1,278½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		1,04,496	0	0
Merchandize		4,78,803	0	0
Electric Telegraph		932	0	0
Earth Trains		605	0	0
	Total Rs.	5,85,136	0	0

Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½ miles ..... Total Rs. 5,25,747 15 3

Increase Rs. ... 59,388 0 9

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP SALSETTE, 1,340 tons, Captain J Mackay will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE BARQUE EMMA, 282 tons, Captain M Stockley, will sail to-day for Tuticorin, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE BARQUE HAMIDE BUX, 130 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Tuticorin and Kilkery, with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE SHIP CAPE VERDE, 1,711 tons, Captain A McMillan, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 10 040 bales cotton, 800 cwts myrabolams, 7,699 cwts linseed and coir yarn.

THE S S PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain W Ashton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa, (April 20th) with a general cargo and two hundred and thirty-five deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's S S CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain J Melville, sailed yesterday for P Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr G Ayerst and seventy-six deck passengers.

THE S S ONDUR, 162 tons, Captain G J Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Jaikison and eight servants, and 223 deck passengers.

THE P AND O Co's S S ZAMBESI, 1,542 tons, Captain G F Cates, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Aden and Suez, with English Mail and the following cargo:—113 boxes silver, 1 box gold, 7 boxes specie, 82 packages beads, 6 packages color, 801 packages piece goods, 110 bales twist, 6 packages wine, 1 box silver leaves, 2 cases umbrellas, 4 cases boots, 7 cases saffron, 40 barrels flour, 35 packages aloes; 53 packages gum, 8 packages medicine, and 9,536 pack ages merchandize.

THE S S COURTY OF SUTHERLAND, 1,904 tons, Captain Auld, will sail to-day for London, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Papillon, Lieut Hext, Surgeon Jackson, Mrs Jackson, one child and infant, Captain P Murray, Mrs Murray, child and infant, Dr Ironside, Mrs Ironside, Revd W H Cummins, Mrs Cummins and infant and ayah, Mr R E H Light, Mrs Light, 2 children, 2 infants, and ayah, Mrs Lonsley, 2 infants and ayah, Captain Nash and Lieut J C Gillespie.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Zambe i (s)	Cates	Suez, April 10.
23	Phlox (s)	Ashton	Goa, April 20.
	Statelet	Moon	Moulmein, Feb. 22.

DEPARTURES.

	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Calcutta (s)	McIville	P. Gulf & Kurrachee
	Doon (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—
Ship Cape Verde, McMillan, to Liverpool.
Ship Salsette, Mackay, to Rangoon.
Barque Hamide Bux, Nacoda, Tuticorin and Kilkery.
Barque Emma, Stock ey, to Tuticorin.
Steamer County of Sutherland, Auld, to London.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday.—
Steamer Arcos, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Langshaw, to Liverpool.
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.
Steamer India, to K Coast and Kurrachee.
Ship Blair A hol, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

April.
19 C. of Manchester(s). Burns ..... Liverpool, March 17.
Ava (s) ..... Paterson ..... Bombay, March 27.
Lollah Rookh ..... Gelliest ..... Cochin, Feb. 5.
Valiant ..... Durham ..... Boston, Dec. 19.

DEPARTURES.

April.
19 Persian Empire ....
Cargo ....

ARRIVALS.

March.
25 Kwong Tung, B M Powell, from Berberra
25 Mary & Emma, Ship, Nacoda, from Rangoon
29 Nusur Mujeed, Ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta
April 2 Wimbledon, ss, Watson, from Newcastle
6 Sarthe, F T ss, Guiband, from Toulon
7 Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
7 Harding ss, Beal, from Plymouth
8 Cheiydra, ss, Gould, from Beypore
8 Pekin, ss, Woodcott, from London
8 Maharajah, ss, Stephenson, from Cardiff
8 Arthur, ss, Mitchell, from Glasgow
8 Persia, ss, Marello, from Bombay
8 Mula, ss, Machow, from Jeddah
9 Vulture H M G Boat, Brooke, from Zanzibar
9 Governor Wilmott, ship, Lowe, from Cardiff
10 Anadyr, ss, Lecointre, from Marseilles
10 Morea, ss, Dinsdale, from Bombay
10 North Tyne, ss, Wardlaw, from Barcelona
10 Arabia ss, Rol o, from Geneva
10 Cheviot, ss, Watt, from London.
11 Africa, ss, Gallbe, from London
11 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, from Calcutta
11 Mulnul Bah r, ship, Nacoda, from Chittagong
11 Heels, ss, Robinson, to Port sail P O
11 Golden H rn, ss, Kidder, to Malta P O
12 Thayer Helsing, ss, Gothe, to Havre
12 Mandalay, ss, Wilson, to London
12 Atlantic, ss, Swenson to Reval
12 Kashgar, s., Rabolt, to Suez
12 Arcos, ss, Young, to Liverpool
13 Herring, ss, Beal, to China
13 Abaddon, s., Lerch, to Gibraltar P O
13 Britton, H M, ss, Brine, to Rangoon
13 Nordstiernen, ss, Drercher, to Malta F O
13 John H ward, ss, Hallett, to Marseilles
14 Kw ng Tung B M. ss, Powell, to Perim
14 Prince Solitkoff, ss, Marsh, to London

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
Mary & Emma, Ship, Nacoda, from Rangoon
Maharajah, ss, Stephenson, from Cardiff
Arthur, ss, Mitchell, from Glasgow
Vulture H M G Boat, Brook, from Zanzibar
Governor Wilmot, Ship, Lowe, from Cardiff
Malwa, ss, Naroda, from Chitag ng
Devonhurst. ss, Mc Nabb, from London
Gheleg, ss, Brimsire, from Glasgow
Constance, ss, Summerson from Yarbo
Godavery, s., Mortomord, from Mauritius
Caledonian, ss, Hamilton, from Bombay
Astracana, ship, James, from Liverpool

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s, 33 casks empty sodawater bottles, Rogers and Co
900 bundles hoop iron, Joseph Soares,
Emblehope s, 500 bundles sheet iron, Lookmanjee Ebramjee.

FROM LONDON.

Ganges s, 4 casks glass balls, Abdoolhusson Rahimbhoy;
72 boxes window glass, Myabhoy Tyabjee; 3,216 cakes spelter, Morarjee Natha; 8 cases plate glass, E Noorbhoy; 100 cases empty sodawater bottles, John S. Rimore and Co.
Navarino s, 50 casks sulphate of copper, Morarjee Natha;
Yeddo s, 14 casks brass wire, Anundjee Visram.
Borrowdale s, 75 cases eau de cologne, Framjee Ardaseer Davar; 100 boxes window glass, E Noorbhoy; 123 cases window glass, Amerudin Fazulally.
Caledonia s, 25 cases ginger wine, 4 case whiskey, and 2 cases ginger brandy, Pochajee Framjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 5 hhds brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bianca, 1,000 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Prince Fredrick, 2993 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.
Melmerby, 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 150 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Bean Uamah, 950 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 257 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Timor s, 108 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 800 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 161 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co; 875 cwts. hemp, M'theordas Nathoo.
Centurian s, 320 cwts gallnuts, Jetha Purshotum; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 480 cwts myrabollams, Lyon and Co.
Tagus s, 2,000 cwts linseed, Nathoo Sunderjee; 9 bales wool, L. J. Rodieboye; 55 bales cotton, Bhugwandas Jaitha.
Rinaldo s, 18 bales wool, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 250 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co; 100 bales cotton, Jeitha Purshotum; 59 bales cotton, Cooverjee Morjee; 125 bales cotton, Lilladhur Luckamsee; 50 bales cotton, Shamjee Narranjee & Co.
Historian s, 64 bales cotton, Damodar Heerjee; 50 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee; 100 bales wool, Keeowjee Toolseedas; 50 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee; 150 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co; 58 bales cotton, Lockmedas Khalee j & Co.
Strathclyde s, 182 cwts hemp, Mooljee Govindjee.
Caledonia s, 693 cwts linseed, Lawrence & Co; 900 bales; cots s, Killick Nixon & Co; 200 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 4,500 cwts linseed, W Nicol & Co; 870 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 85 bales cotton, Gangjee Nurput.
Navarino s, 4,821 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 240 cwts ebony wood, Nathu Essa.
Etrickdale, 500 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co; 750 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.
Rhexenese, 250 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.
Charlotte Croom. 459 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kong Sverre s, 462 cwts oil banum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraj; 11 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, 47½ cwts gall, 921lbs sandlewood oil, & 884 cwts coolla oil, Joosub Lutuff; 285 cwts bhoysirar, Dawoodbhoy Hassam; 22½ cwts moya teeth, Anundjee Visram.
Pekin s, 21 cases shawls, Purmashawarlass Juggonath; 14 bales shawls, David Sassoon & Co; 4 cwts E teeth, Sarriff Durrush; 449 pieces moya teeth, 626 pieces E teeth, & 9 hides, Abba Jacoob; 11 cases fishmaws & 3 cases mace, P & O Co; 300 pieces E teeth, Currimbhoy Allobhoy.
War Spirit, 850 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Africana, 900 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Arabia s, 1,312½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMENHAVEN.

Richard Rayland, 35? bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Celestial Empire, 321 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
Octavia s, 250 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.
Pekin s, 100 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried & Co.
Walmer Castle, 80 cwts horns, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Avoca s, 66 bags coffee, P & O Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Avoca s, 152 bags pepper, & 562 bags coffee, P & O Co.
Aksai s, 659 cwts gingelly seed, S Tyebjee & Co; 17 bales skins, Ewart Latham & Co.
Arabia s, 62 cwts coffee and 1,650 cwts gingelly seed, S Tyabjee & Co; 836 cwts wheat, & 1,399 cwts & 62 lbs teaseed, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s, 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 1023 cwts copra, Leone Jahier & Co.

FOR MALTA.

Caledonia s, 1,966 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Linda s, 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

HIGH COURT.—24TH APRIL.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Motions to vary Commissioner's Report.

854-67—Jefferson and Payne—Soomar Ahmed and others v Hajee Ismail Hajee Habib—Macfarlane and Skinner.
1018-67—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Ismail Hajee Habib v Soomar Ahmed and another—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice GREEN.)

Admiralty Suit.

1-75—Present and Winter—Syed Moobarack bin Antar v Secretary of State, &c—Mr Hearn.—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

328-73—M M Munshi—Thakersey Narranjee v Luxmibai widow —Mr Fletcher—Part heard.
925-74—Crawford and s—Poobabao widow v Gomtibai widow—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.
239-73—Lynch and Tobin—Frederick Thomas Jones v The G I P Railway Company—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

LONG CAUSES.

531-73—Tyabjee and Saya i—Dawud Peerbhoy v Captain H W Norris—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner.
265-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Camajee Jeejajee Thomas White and another—Prescot and Winter.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 22.

Cadell, Colonel, Madras R A, to rejoin, from England.
Mair, Major Genre, Bengal H R A, on sick leave, from Rawalpindee.
Park, Lieut Col, Bombay 12th Regt N I, on furlough, from England.
Ross, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.
Phillips, Captain, Bombay Political Dep't, on leave, from Kattywar.
Duff Lieut Col, Madras Infantry on sick leave, from England.
Dun, Colonel, Madras 6th Infantry, on leave, from Elichpur.
Roe, Surg Major, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, on leave, from Moultan.

APRIL 23.

Harris, Captain, Bombay 66th Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.
Authonius, Surg, Bombay A M D, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 23.

Park, Lieut Col, Bombay 12th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Dharwar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

Burton—April 6th, at Sea, on board the P. & O. Steamer Kashgar, Edward Dawson Burton, aged 25 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LAMBRICK—April 18th, at 72, Dhurrumtollah, the wife of J H Lambrick, H.M.B.P.S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BLAKER—LEMON—April 19th, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. Andrew N. W. Spens, Chaplain, Mr. Horace Campbell Blaker, to Kate, youngest daughter of the late Mark Lemon, Esq., of Crawley, Sussex.

The Bombay Gazette
advertising at all the Railway stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1875.

OUR Simla correspondent telegraphed to us yesterday morning the substance of the Proclamation concerning the deposition of the Gaekwar which has already been issued at Simla and Baroda, and of which the Government of Bombay sent us a copy late last night. The first thing to be noted about this Proclamation, the full text of which we publish in another column, is that it is put forth in the name, not of the Government of India, but of "Her Majesty's Government," that is to say, of the English Cabinet. We consider it a fortunate circumstance that Lord Salisbury has persuaded his colleagues to take upon themselves the immediate responsibility of the course of action laid down in the Proclamation, for now there can be no talk of an appeal from one Government to another, from the Viceroy to the Queen, and Mulharrao's friends—if indeed by this time be has any left who have not forgotten him—can but essay the desperate expedient of invoking the help of Parliament to upset the decision of a Ministry whose Parliamentary strength is quite overwhelming. It must be borne in mind, moreover, that Lord Northbrook himself does not belong to the party now in power, and that he may safely reckon on the support of his old colleagues now occupying the front Opposition bench; so that the policy adopted with regard to Baroda will be supported by the leading men on both sides of the House of Commons, and no one in the House will be found willing to say a word for Mulharrao but some crack-brained or discredited member like Mr. Whalley or Dr. Kenealy. There can, therefore, be no doubt that the decree of Her Majesty's Government will be sustained; for the English Press cares only for party politics, and would consider the most virtuous man living "a bore," if he had grievances which politicians of Cabinet rank in and out of office were determined to disregard.

It is lucky, we say, for the Viceroy that he has found this way of escape from what the *Pall Mall Gazette* aptly called the political *cul de sac* he insisted upon entering. For, if the Proclamation we publish to-day had been promulgated on the sole authority of the Government of India, and if its acceptance by the public had depended upon the consistency of the policy now adopted with that previously announced by the Viceroy or with the maxims of good faith and fair play, we apprehend that it would have been generally condemned as quite indefensible. Recall for a moment the pledges Lord Northbrook chose to give to the people of India when he appointed the Baroda Commission of Inquiry. No one can read the Proclamation of the 19th of February without perceiving that the Government of India meant to stake Mulharrao's throne on the result of the trial. It was so confident of the sufficiency of the evidence against the Gaekwar, and trusted with such simplicity in the loyal intentions of the native Commissioners, that it made no provision for the possibility of an acquittal. It distinctly forbade the Commissioners to discuss any questions relating to Mulharrao's past misconduct, saying they had only been appointed to investigate the charge of attempting to poison Colonel Phayre; and it allowed its Agent at Baroda,—or we might even say instructed him, for Sir Lewis Pelly boasted that in everything he did or said he merely obeyed instructions,—to put on record an official declaration that the Gaekwar was going on very well and trying his utmost to reform the government of the State when Rowjee chose to make his confession to Mr. Souter. Well, the trial proceeded, and it is no longer necessary to make any mystery of the fact that the Commissioners could not agree upon a verdict. As we stated more than three weeks ago, the three European Commissioners consider the guilt of Mulharrao has been proved, while the three native Commissioners reject the whole case for the prosecution. In plain words, Scindia, Jeypore, and Dinkur Rao have jockeyed the Government of India and made use of the great political experiment on which Lord Northbrook so greatly prided himself in order to win the good-will of their countrymen throughout India who at heart detest the English rule. On finding itself in this strait, we hold that the Government might have extricated itself without loss of self respect by publishing the opinions of the several Commissioners and manfully declaring its resolution to act upon the advice of such skilled and impartial judges of evidence as Sir Richard Couch, Sir Richard Meade, and Mr. Melvill. But the Viceroy, unhappily as we believe for his own reputation, seems to have felt that he was so hampered by his own conduct in putting three natives on the Commission that he could not set aside their opinions as worthless; and he also no doubt was dismayed at the outburst of indignation with which the badly informed and misguided English Press received the accounts of the proceedings before the Commission. He, therefore, remained sticking helplessly in his *cul de sac* till "Her Majesty's Government" came to his aid and succeeded in dragging him out ignominiously through a hole in the wall. It would be impossible to imagine anything showing a more cynical disdain of public opinion than a Proclamation in which it is not contended that the result of the Baroda Inquiry has proved the truth of the imputations against Mulharrao, but at the same time that Prince is sentenced to deposition for "notorious misconduct, gross misgovernment of his State, "and incapacity to effect necessary reforms." Nor could any more severe censure than this Proclamation conveys be passed upon the conduct of the Government of India in its relations with the Gaekwar. For Her Majesty's Government in effect says that Mulharrao ought to have been deposed long ago for faults which were as notorious, then as they are now, and that a great and most mischievous blunder was committed by the Government of India in trying him by a mixed Commission. The Viceroy must, of course, have resigned if Mulharrao had been restored; but we doubt if he would not have consulted his own fame better by resigning than by submitting himself to this public humiliation.

All's well, however, that ends well; and Europeans and natives will experience such a feeling of intense relief now Mulharrao's fate is sealed, that we do not expect to hear anything more of the political agitation which has disturbed Western India for the last six months. Considering that the ex-Gaekwar is not declared a criminal, it is right that he should be treated liberally; but of course the Government will be careful not to repeat the mistake it was guilty of in Bajee Rao's case, of assigning to the deposed Prince a pension so large that he had plenty of money to spend in political intrigues. We are glad to learn that he has been sent to Madras instead of Allahabad; and at Vellore, or some other Southern fortress, he will no doubt be able to spend the rest of his days in the enjoyment of more happiness than he has deserved. Henceforth, he and his family pass out of the domain of history. The Government has shown its sense of the loyalty [illegible] India.

CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub
A few minutes
Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing
Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.
concentrated per unce. Regs-tered golden oil, Marrow oil
Franjipani pomade, cod liver oil, p-made, &c.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

THOUGH long expected the General Report of the Census of the Bombay Presidency taken on the 21st February 1872 has come at last. It made its appearance yesterday in two Parts. Part I. is a General Report on the Organisation, Method, Agency, &c., employed for enumeration and compilation. Part II. is a General Report and tables of the population, houses, &c., enumerated in the Bombay Presidency on the 21st February 1872. This, as may be supposed, is an exceedingly bulky volume, containing apparently thousands of pages, but having also a very good map of the Bombay Presidency, a copy of the map that accompanied the Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1872-73. The work now completed has apparently been well done, and we have consequently a very full report of the people, their houses, their land and the land belonging to the Government in the Bombay Presidency, and possess very full knowledge of matters which could not easily be obtained in any other way. It is not possible to do justice in the short time that we have had these volumes in our possession to the mass of statements they contain, we can, therefore, now merely acknowledge receipt of them, leaving to another day an examination of their contents.

THE REMOVAL OF THE GAEKWAR FROM BARODA.

NOTWITHSTANDING the publication during the past week of rumours that the Gaekwar of Baroda would be restored to his throne it had somehow got rumoured about the Camp at Baroda, on Thursday morning, that something very disagreeable for Mulharrao was about to happen. All, however, that was known was that probably before the day was over many residents of Baroda would have an opportunity of discussing an event as regards Baroda, if not of all India, of more than ordinary importance. We have been told that on the mere hint being given that ere another day had broken Mulharrao's career as a ruler in India would probably have ceased for ever, a number of braggarts threatened that they would muster to the number of some thousands, with sticks and other weapons, and defy the myrmidons of that wicked Government, the Government of India, to remove the Gaekwar from Baroda. But even though the British forces at Baroda had not been a hundred times more than sufficient to crush these blatant patriots, they were totally over-reached by the sagacity of the Government of India, and had not the slightest opportunity of making any demonstration, however futile; for, until a late hour on Thursday evening, it had not become generally known in Camp or City that the Gaekwar had been removed from Dr. Seward's bungalow and sent on his way towards Madras.

At about three o'clock Sir Richard Meade conveyed to the Gaekwar the news that he must prepare for an immediate departure from Baroda. We are told that the Gaekwar, who has been fed on the wishes, hopes, and inventions of his "of the Gaekwar house who may be selected "by Government." It were to be wished, perhaps, that Jamnabai had been allowed to make her own choice, for, if the British Government selects the heir, it becomes primarily responsible for his good behaviour. We presume, however, that a child will be adopted—Luxmeebai's infants it will be seen, is specially excluded from the succession—and during a long minority of from fifteen to twenty years Baroda will remain to all intents and purposes a British province. The able and accomplished Prime Minister of Indore, Sir Madhava Row, has been selected to administer the State, but, it will be observed, he is to do so "under instructions from the "Agent and Special Commissioner of the Vice-"roy," who will be, therefore, practically the ruler of Baroda. May the prosperous condition of the province under its new form of Government atone for the mischief wrought by long years of misrule!

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 2ND APRIL.

THE House of Commons Select Committee on Foreign Loans which has already managed to create a sensation although it is little beyond the threshold of its inquiry is to re-assemble next week, when it is understood the evidence as to the Honduras loans will be finished, and that connected with the Paraguay loans will be opened. The persons whose names will figure in this last case are Baron Grant and Messrs. Robinson and Fleming; but although the loans have proved a failure and the bondholders get nothing for the present, I do not suppose there is any probability of grave scandals being elicited, as in the case of Honduras. The circumstances are less dramatic, the intrigue less complicated, the profits realised less considerable, and the sufferers much fewer in number. Nor is there a Foreign Ambassador involved in the scandal. I need not anticipate the decision of the Select Committee on this or any other point, but I may just mention one result of their investigations which merits notice. It has already made the Stock Exchange Committee much more strict in its decisions on all applications before it for a settlement in new loans. As usual, however, this zeal of theirs has come too late to undo the mischief, and has no other effect than bearing very hard on perfectly innocent men. Oddly enough the first sufferers by this inopportune display of zeal are the very people who, of all others, ought not to be punished, inasmuch as all their transactions have invariably been *bona fide*, their dealings without exception straightforward, and the loans they brought out safe and profitable to investors. I refer to the Rothschilds. No scandal has been associated with their name, or is likely to be; yet a loan they lately brought out for New Zealand, although a settlement was granted by the Stock Exchange Committee to enable its members to complete their bargains, has been refused quotation in the meantime. The reason generally alleged is peculiar. As I have often explained all the loans, or nearly all, brought out in London for the last seven or eight years have been floated by syndicates, or combinations of capitalists who guarantee the subscription at a price and then place the bonds themselves in the hands of the public at a much higher price, reaping the market by degrees. But for this device such a swindle as the San Domingo could not possibly have floated, and it is one of the worst results of a syndicate that by the respectability and influence of its members, who, as in the case just mentioned, may honestly believe the loan to be sound enough, a certain standing is given to doubtful schemes, which, if left to their own merits, they would never obtain. For all that there is nothing necessarily bad in a syndicate. It is a speculative organisation which does not always win. The odd thing, however, is that the Rothschilds alone have never required the assistance of a syndicate to float a loan—never at least until this New Zealand transaction, when, I believe, some arrangement of the kind was made in the full conviction doubtless that what had been constantly permitted before would not now at all events be condemned. But here the Rothschilds reckoned without their Committee. In the interval the Chairman of the Stock Exchange, Mr. De Zoete, had been before the House of Commons Committee and given his evidence, and the questions then put to him made him fear that legislative action would follow unless the Committee took prompt measures to show that they had amended their procedure. The first loan that came before them after this was the New Zealand one, and accordingly what does this Committee do but apply to the Rothschilds a strictness of rule never thought of in other cases, and withhold the quotation while granting a settlement. The Rothschilds have some reason certainly to complain of Pharisees who strain at so very small a gnat after having swallowed without winking no less than seven most speculative camels—that is, two Honduras, one San Domingo, two Paraguay, and two Costa Rica ones. The end will be that the Stock Exchange rules generally will be amended, but until then it is obviously unfair to apply new rules without ample notice to all concerned so that there requisite preparation may be made.

Business is dull at present, and the Revenue returns published yesterday show that the effects of lower wages and, therefore, of diminished consumption are beginning to tell on the receipts from the excise, so that Sir Stafford Northcote has barely escaped a deficit this last year and is very likely to have one next year. The South Wales struggle is not yet settled, and there are no appearances of an early settlement, the masters being in no hurry to resume working at a loss. Under these circumstances the prospects for the year are causing a good deal of anxiety. Nothing further has transpired as to the threatened lock in North East Lancashire, and it is now hoped it may be avoided. Meanwhile the annual Co-operative Congress has held its sittings here and has discussed, among other points, somewhat anxiously that of co-operative production. The benefits of co-operative distribution seem to be admitted on all hands, and indeed the success of the various associations, where honestly and prudently managed, is conclusive on that point in one sense, as it is inconceivable that people would continue to support them

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

DEPOSITION OF THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PROCLAMATION :—To all whom it may concern, His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar was suspended from the exercise of power, and the administration of the Baroda State was temporarily assumed by the British Government, in order that a public inquiry might be made into the truth of the imputation that His Highness had instigated an attempt to poison Colonel R. Phayre, C.B., the late representative of the British Government at the Court of Baroda, and that every opportunity should be given to His Highness of freeing himself from the said imputation.

The proceedings of the Commission having been brought to a close, Her Majesty's Government have taken into consideration the question whether His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar shall be restored to the exercise of Sovereign power in the State of Baroda.

The Commissioners being divided in opinion, Her Majesty's Government have not based their decision on the inquiry or report of the Commission, nor have they assumed that the result of the inquiry has been to prove the truth of the imputations against His Highness. Having regard, however, to all the circumstances relating to the affairs of Baroda from the accession of His Highness Mulhar Rao, Gaekwar, to the present time, his notorious misconduct, his gross misgovernment of the State, and his evident incapacity to carry into effect the necessary reforms, having also considered the opinion of the Government of India that it would be detrimental to the interests of the people of Baroda, and inconsistent with the maintenance of the relations which ought to subsist between the British Government and the Baroda State that His Highness should be restored to power, Her Majesty's Government have decided that His Highness Mulhar Rao, Gaekwar, shall be deposed from the Sovereignty of Baroda, and that he and his issue shall be hereafter precluded from all rights, honours, and privileges thereto appertaining. Accordingly, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council hereby declares that His Highness Mulhar Rao, Gaekwar, is deposed from the Sovereignty of the Baroda State, and that he and his issue are precluded from all rights, honours, and privileges thereto appertaining.

Mulhar Rao will be permitted to select some place in British India which may be approved by the Government of India where he and his family shall reside with a suitable establishment and allowances to be provided from the revenues of the Baroda State.

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, in re-establishing a native administration in the Baroda State, being desirous to mark her sense of the loyal services of His Highness Khunda Rao, Gaekwar, in 1857, has been pleased to accede to the request of his widow, Her Highness Jumnabaee, that she may be allowed to adopt some member of the Gaekwar House whom the Government of India may select as the most suitable person upon whom to confer the Sovereignty of the Baroda State. The necessary steps will accordingly be immediately taken to carry into effect Her Majesty's commands.

In the meantime, with the consent of His Highness the Maharajah of Indore, Sir Madava Rao, K.C.S.I., will at once proceed to Baroda, and conduct the administration of the State as Prime Minister, under instructions which he will receive from the Governor-General's Agent and Special Commissioner at Baroda.

In conferring the Sovereignty of the Baroda State, no alteration will be made in the treaty engagements which exist between the British Government and the Gaekwars of Baroda, and the new Gaekwar will enjoy all the privileges and advantages which were conveyed to the Gaekwar of Baroda in the sunnud of Earl Canning, dated 11th of March 1862.

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FORTHE "BOMBAY GAZETTE")

BARODA, 22ND APRIL.

The Gaekwar was deposed to-day. His Highness left here at 4 o'clock, under a European escort, in a special train, bound for Madras. No demonstrations took place. The Gaekwar was deeply moved. Everything was done very quietly, and there was no excitement whatever; all is now quiet in the City.

Cholera is declining.

[The transmission of the above telegram was delayed for political reasons.—ED. B. G.]

THE SIRHIND DIVISION COMMAND —INDIAN RELIEFS FOR 1870.

ALLAHABAD, 23RD APRIL.

Major-General Maude will succeed General Percy Hill in the command of the Sirhind Division.

Orders have been received at Simla for the movement of Regiments between England and India during next year. The 18th Hussars, the 25th, 36th, 76th, and 109th Regiments and 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery will return home, and be relieved by the 14th Hussars, the 33rd, 34th, 2nd Battalion 16th, 1st Battalion 25th and 21st, Brigade Royal Artillery.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE YUNNAN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, 23RD APRIL.

In the House of Commons Mr. Disraeli stated, in reply to Mr. Wait, that Government had reason to believe the Chinese Government had complied with the demand made by Mr. Wade, that a full investigation be made into the circumstances of the massacre of Mr. Margary, but in the absence of detailed information, the Honourable gentleman deprecated, at present, any further discussion being held upon the subject.

The Crown Prince of Germany has arrived at Florence.

The Envoy of the Khan of Kashgar has arrived at Constantinople.

LONDON, 22ND APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but unchanged. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dholleras 5 5/16.

Exchange on India ..... 1/10 to 1/16 1.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 93

4½ do do 94

5½ do do 100

3 per cent. Consols for account 94

5 do. French Rents, 1872 .... 103½

Bar Silver 57 5/16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes ...	£ 8,375,000	Inc. £313,500
Bills discounted.....	£17,875,000	Dec. £375,000
Bullion	£21,962,500	Inc. £187,500

THE SANITARY COMMISSIONERSHIP OF BOMBAY.

DR. HEWLETT has been appointed to act as Sanitary Commissioner during Dr. Lumsdain's absence on leave.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake is reported to have been felt at Darjeeling at nine o'clock on the night of the 11th instant.

During the absence of Dr. Seward, on special duty in attendance upon His Highness the Gaekwar, Surgeon-Major Bousted, 9th N. I. has been appointed Residency Surgeon and will fulfil the other duties performed by Dr. Seward.

In the week ending the 17th April there were 9,736 bales of cotton brought down to Bombay from the Central Provinces and Berar. For the season the total number of bales amounts to 277,274, being 9,300 bales more than in 1873-74 and 70,000 bales more than in 1872-73.

THE *Augsburg Gazette* announces the early publication by Lieutenant Stumm, the only foreign officer allowed to follow the Russian expedition in Central Asia, of a great work containing a full description of this expedition and of the admirable manner, and rich country in which it was carried out. Lieutenant Stumm was formerly one of the Military *Attaches* of the German Embassy in Paris, and leaves behind him among all his colleagues the reputation of a man of real worth.

A SECOND attempt seems to have been made to set fire to Bassein, according to a correspondent who writes from that place to the *Madras Times*. He says :—"Since the arrival of the troops another attempt was made at incendiarism; this time of Messrs. Tod, Findlay and Co.'s, rice-mill, across the water from where the troops are, but it failed as the former one did. It is believed that the idea was to draw the troops away from the treasury to the fire, and then sack the place; but I fancy those in command are far too wide awake to be taken in by such a worn-out ruse."

THE two great lines of Railway, the South Eastern and the London, Chatham and Dover Railways are about to amalgamate, according to the English paper received by this mail. The following is the official notification on the subject :—"The Joint Committee of the South Eastern, and London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Companies have agreed to the general terms of a fusion of the net profits of the two undertakings (subject to the sanction of Parliament), and to provide *ad interim*, for friendly working and interchange at all points. These proposals will be at once laid before the boards of the two companies for confirmation."

THE following items of Rangoon news are taken from a letter to a Madras paper :—Large supplies of rice, and of the putrid delicacy known as *gnapee* have lately been shipped for Mandalay, for the use, it is supposed, of the King's troops, which are said to be accumulating in great force some where in the neighbourhood of Mandalay. The latest reports from Bassein announce that all is still quiet there. The wing of the 4th Regiment M.N.I., arrived at Rango n from Madras per Czarewitch, on the 8th instant, and now forms part of the garrison of Rangoon. On the same day, the Oriental, from Calcutta, brought the new Chief Commissioner, Mr. Rivers Thompson. The Honourable Mr. Eden would leave on the 18th instant.

THE Calcutta *Indian Statesman* makes the following remarks upon the treasonable letter which we quoted from the *Indu Prakash* :—"In a letter brimful of treason, a correspondent of the *Indu Prakash*, who signs himself "Sahib," prophesies that "the day is coming when England's boastful voice will be lashed, and when wherever and whenever the name of India shall be mentioned," and when "the cymbal tones of the English Press in India and at home will sound with a less decisive voice and with a harsher melody than now." We think it still more probable that the day is nigh at hand when other boastful voices will be hushed, and when the cymbal tones of adulterated treason will cease to sound at all."

WE learn from the *Lucknow Times* that owing to the salutary and energetic measures taken by the district authorities, cholera has considerably abated in the district of Unao. The few cases still brought into the Sudder Dispensary are generally cured. It has been thought proper, and wisely so, to prohibit the Kusehri Fair from being held this year. It is annually held near the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway station of Kushumbi, to which place Mr. Steinbelt has considerably put forward the goddess. Also in the district of Lucknow we read cholera has made its appearance, and unfortunately in many villages at a distance from Government dispensaries, where the wretched sufferers are left to the mercy of the native *hakims* and *vaids*.

AFFAIRS in Afghanistan appear to be in an unsettled state still, and to be rather getting worse than better. The Ameer is very uneasy, apparently, about Lallpoorah affairs as the Chief Nowroze Khan is the uncle of Yakoob Khan. What truth there may be in the news it is hard to say but the *Delhi Gazette* states, under date of April 9th, that the Ameer has ordered spies to find out who are the parties that are the friends of Sirdar Yakoob Khan and Nowroze Khan. The Ameer desired Sirdar Yakoob Khan to write to his uncle, Nowroze Khan, to come to Cabul, but the Sirdar declined to comply with the Ameer's request, stating that it was out of his power to make Nowroze Khan obey the Ameer's instructions. The Ameer has written to the Hakim of Jellalabad not to send troops against Nowroze Khan till further orders, but to try to persuade him to come to Cabul, where he would be treated in a friendly manner and would receive a grand khillut.

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer* there are projects afloat for the construction of various light railways in the North-West Provinces. One is to connect Zamanish and Ghazipore, and a second, which will be very useful to travellers between the plains and Nynee Tal, is to join Bareilly and Philibeet. The extent to which natives will aid locally in carrying out these projects is as yet uncertain, and upon this the construction of the lines will to some extent depend. Fortunately they seem inclined to take a strong interest in both projects. The Nawab of Rampore, too, it is said, will not be averse to assist materially in the construction of a light railway from Moradabad to Kokee, though he may not wish it to enter his capital. This latter scheme, however, is quite in embryo. The Nawab is an enlightened and far-seeing man, and it is probable that in his anxiety to develope the resources of his territories and improve the condition of his people, he will see the great use of these light railways long before the ordinary native mind, and personally exert himself to extend the system.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* :—The late Count de Gasparin, in an interesting and thoughtful work on the relations between France and Germany, has praised the Germans for not imitating the French in their custom of taking for their successful generals titles from the names of their victories or from the towns captured by them. France, in spite of her Prince of Moscow ("de la Moscowa"), her Dukes of Malakoff, Magenta, and so on, would have been much shocked if Moltke had been made Duke of Paris, or even Count of Sedan, or if Manteuffel had been made Count of Amiens, or Goeben and Werder Barons respectively of St. Quentin and of Belfort. It appears, however, from the *Magdeburg Journal* that the Emperor William did at one time think of distributing among the leading chiefs of his diplomacy and army titles borrowed from the territory conquered and annexed. Prince Bismarck and Count Moltke are said to have preferred their own family names to any which could be found for them in Alsace or Lorraine; and, whatever examples may be cited of a contrary practice, it could serve no useful purpose to invent for Germans names which could never be pronounced before the French without reminding them of their misfortunes.

THE following particulars about the peccant native Christian of Lucknow are taken from a letter from that place to a contemporary :—The American missionaries and the Delhi Bank have just been the victims of a rather clever forgery to the extent of over a thousand rupees. The culprit is a Native Christian, the son of a native missionary, who was committed on Saturday to take his trial at the Sessions of the Commissioner's Court. The preliminary inquiry shows that the accused came from Calcutta with letters of introduction to the missionary body here, and that he offered them his services as a preacher. He received at their hands both food and money and work, for in return for this kindness he helped himself to one of their cheques, filled it in for Rs. 1,075 and signed it "E. Cunningham." On presentation of the cheque for payment at the bank, the manager apparently made no demur about payment so far as the signature went, that being a perfect *fac simile* of the original, but he asked for further information as to the account to which the cheque was to be debited. Unluckily for Mr. Cunningham, he was about that time issuing invitations for a "lovefeast," and with that guilelessness and confidence which are at once the charm and the weakness of the missionary, he actually handed over to the prisoner several blank sheets of paper signed by himself, with directions to fill up the space with the form of invitation. But the disciple-preacher had far too much of the wisdom of this world in him, and he filled up the blank sheet containing old Cunningham's genuine signature with directions to the bank to pay the cheque. It is in evidence that he subsequently presented the cheque, received the money and then left Lucknow. Assuming that the prisoner will get his deserts at the Sessions there arises the very nice question as to the bank's liability to pay the sum. Under ordinary circumstances the bank would clearly be liable for any sum paid on a forged cheque, but opinions differ, I understand, in the present state of facts.

A letter from Yokohama in the *Cologne Gazette* says that the Japanese, now that their joy at the result of the Formosan expedition has subsided, are beginning to calculate the cost of their little war, which turns out to have been a very expensive one. The pay allowed to the European officers was very high, and large sums had to be paid for the war steamers bought for the expedition; about 600 men died in Formosa and an equal number have come back invalided. The correspondent adds that it is to be hoped these facts will cure the people for the present of their dreams of glory, and that they will now give all their attention to much needed internal reforms. The abolition of the feudal system of administration necessarily concentrated a great deal of power and influence in the person of the Mikado, but it also produced many abuses and much corruption on the part of the officials. A modern system of government was erected from above, but the supports from below are still wanting. If it had been possible to give the Japanese an absolute monarchy with an uncontrolled ruler, they would, perhaps, have been better off than they are now. The new ministerial departments are all in full operation, but several things have occurred which portend a crisis if a system of control is not established, especially as regards the Home and Financial departments. This control can only be exercised by the representatives of the people, but not merely by a deliberative Assembly such as that convoked some months ago, which consisted chiefly of the provincial governors. The Japanese newspaper, *Hochi-Schimbun*, justly criticises this so-called representative assembly, in which governors and ministers pull the strings. The peaceful turn which politics have taken in the country has (adds the correspondent) produced this result—that some Japanese financial houses which based their speculations upon the chance of war have utterly failed. The Government seems disposed to assist some of them, and negotiations are going on for the formation of a State bank. The postal organization has also undergone a complete change; the postal administration hitherto managed by the United States Government has now been transferred to the Japanese authorities.

BOMBAY.

OOTACAMUND.—The weather at Ootacamund is reported to be rather oppressive. Visitors keep within doors in consequence.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—A Hindoo girl named Parwuttee, aged fifteen, accidentally fell into a well at Colaba, on Thursday last, but was fortunately rescued by the bystanders.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.—A detachment of troops from various corps, invalided home, proceeded on board the ship Bourjoy of Southerland, yesterday morning, having arrived from Deolalee. The detachment consisted of 100 men, 44 women and 3 children.

DRUNKEN SEAMEN.—Five seamen were yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with having been drunk and disorderly on the Esplanade Road on the previous day, and were, on conviction, fined in the mitigated penalty of four annas.

DIVINE SERVICE.—The Rev. John Urquhart will deliver to-morrow evening, in the Baptist Chapel, Bellasis Road, a second sermon on the Scripture Revelation of Heaven. Subject : "What the Scriptures tell us regarding the present state of the departed." Service will begin at six o'clock.

CRUELTY.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee Bhoojee Ittewa was ordered to pay a fine of Rs.12 at the instance of the agent of the Superintendent of Grazing to Animals Society, for having cruelly ill-used his bullocks at Mahaluxmee, by using them while in an unfit state.

THE ROBBERY IN MOODY BAZAAR.—An information was yesterday laid before the presiding Magistrate at the Fort Police Court, by Cursetjee Lowjee, against his servant Ragoo Jeloo, who he is informed is gone to Poona, with the missing property, a warrant for the arrest of the accused was accordingly issued by Mr P. Ryan.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 20th Regiment N. I., at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening :—

MAZURKA	Traviata	
QUADRILLE	Swiss	Jullien.
VENTURE	Nabucodonosor	Verdi.
VALSE	Mabel	Godfrey.
SELECTION	La Juive	Halevy.
GALOP	Friedens Jubel	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PARSEE v. MUSSULMAN.—Our friends the Mussulmans do not apparently have everything altogether their own way, with their quasi amusements. On Tuesday yesterday a Mussulman appeared at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, and prosecuted a Parsee for having assaulted him. The defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one months' imprisonment in the Common Jail.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.—There were no deaths from cholera reported on Thursday last, but the number of cases in which medicine had been administered under the superintendence of the health department, was much larger than on the preceding day. There were six cases in the B division, one in Chunam Kiln street being the fourth case which has occurred there. Two of the cases were in Nagpada, and one (being the second) in Wittulwaddy.

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.—Yesterday at the High Court, before Mr. Justice Bayley, Lowjee Rustomjee sued Robert Angus to recover Rs. 2,000 on a promissory note dated 21st December 1874. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Jeffreson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff; there was no appearance for the defendant. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,000 with interest at 9 per cent. from 21st December 1874 until judgment, costs Rs. 270, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent.

HIGH COURT.—For some time past Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Bayley, and Mr. Justice Green have sat for the disposal of business on the original side of the High Court. Since yesterday, however, Mr. Justice Pinhey has come back to the original side to finish two cases which were partly heard before his Lordship some time ago; and Sir Charles Sargent has, therefore, gone over to the Appellate side to preside with another judge in one of the two division courts. On Saturday the 1st May, Sir Charles will sit on the original side to dispose of a matter partly heard by his Lordship.

A SUMMARY SUIT.—Robert B. Reynolds and others sued Heerjee Hunsraj and others at the High Court yesterday to recover Rs. 2,170 and notarial charges due on two bills of exchange accepted by the defendants. One of the bills was for Rs. 303 payable on the 17th January last, and another for Rs. 1,867 payable on the 15th February last. Out of the three defendants, only one appeared in person, and he has had no leave to defend he was not heard. Payment of the bills had been demanded of defendant Bhanjee Hoerjee and he had accepted them. No payment being made in respect of them, they were protested by Mr. Lynch a notary public. Mr. Justice Bayley, before whom the case was heard, gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 2,183, with interest and Rs. 300 costs. Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs.

DISOBEDIENCE.—Two Christians and three Mussulmen seamen were brought up yesterday morning, on remand, at the Fort Police Court, at the instance of Captain Kracht and his chief officer, Mr. George Berrick, charged with having wilfully disobeyed the lawful commands of their officers, and also with having assaulted the complainants. In the chief officer's evidence as given on Wednesday last before Mr. C. P. Cooper, he stated that the first prisoner, a Portuguese named Manuel Lopes, went to him and asked leave to go on shore to buy some tobacco. He was told that he could not go, and he then became very violent using most abusive language. The Captain ultimately attempted to put him in irons, the other defendants then came up, and likewise used indecent and abusive language. One of them struck Mr. Berwick with a belaying pin, while two others seized the Captain, one of them kicking him and the other taking a revolver out of his pocket. A good deal of evidence having been heard, Mr. Cooper, before whom the case was tried, discharged prisoners numbers four and five, and sentenced numbers one and two, to two weeks rigorous imprisonment, and number three to seven days' imprisonment.

We hear from Sholapore that a storm of violent wind and heavy rain passed over that station on Tuesday afternoon between 5 and 7 o'clock. The previous days and nights had been unusually and insufferably hot and close. The storm produced a most agreeable change, somniferous to the parched and feverish residents —*Deccan Herald.*

We hear from Matheran that there have been a great many new arrivals during the past week and that the bill is beginning to look quite gay. The weather has been very pleasant and is a most delightful change from the arid climate of the Deccan. The sea breeze is cool and soft and blows nearly all day. The nights are cool.—*Ib.*

THE first copy of a daily Marathi paper appeared on Wednesday last. Its title is the *Prabhat Patrica*. Its size is a little larger than a sheet of French letter paper; its price one pice a copy. Its beginnings are only for the Hindu holiday that we stop the work. It is small, but we trust that our native friends will give it their support, if it deserves it.—*Id.*

When fashions are aped by those whom the leaders of fashion consider below their dignity and social position, a considerable amount of disgust is created, and not unfrequently the fashions are discontinued. We have known of ladies ceasing to wear bonnets the latest style of which was copied by maid servants, and gentlemen discarding tweeds because similar patterns formed a part of the wardrobe of footmen. The votaries of Badminton—the fashion and rage at this station—will probably feel a damper thrown over them when informed that Ramasawmy has taken to the game, and that Ramasawmy makes many capital hits too.—*Nedgherry Courier.*

It is impossible to over-estimate the benefit which the Kurrunkwala water may be to the city of Poona. We have often referred to this wonderful work of irrigation which is now so happily finished as far as Poona in which place it has more than answered the expectations which were held in regard to it. It is complained that the standing pipes already erected are not sufficient for the poor people. If it is so, we are sure that the engineer in charge will not be wanting and will have additional pipes placed so that the poor people may not have to go very far for water in this hot weather. It is now that the people feel the benefit of the blessing of good water, and we are sure it will be given them to the fullest extent. The other day we saw a discussion in one of the vernacular papers complaining of the needless expense of the Kurrunkwala water when the Kartrij Tank might have been deepened at a very small cost. The Kartrij Tank has been in existence for many decades and the poor people of Poona have been left without water each hot season. It is curious to notice that our native friends are finding out what might have been done when their chance of doing anything is past. We have no doubt that the writers of this nonsense are some of those who had the Kartrij water brought into their houses and gardens at a nominal price while the poor people were left without any; of course they feel the change when all are made to fare alike —*Deccan Herald.*

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY SCHOOL OF ART.

THE Hon. B. H. Ellis presided at the meeting held yesterday afternoon on the school premises, Esplanade, for the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils. The assembly was a select and fashionable one, and the presence of Mr. Ellis, the oldest and warmest friend of the institution, seemed to have evoked afresh the interest felt in it which might have lain dormant. In the report which he read to the meeting, Mr. Terry, the Superintendent, gave an interesting history of the school, and offering an apology for the ill-ventilated shed in which they had met, pointed to the foundations on the adjoining piece of ground of a building for the school, which, under the superintendence of Mr. Molecey, promises to be a good building of some architectural pretensions. Mr. Terry called special attention to the pottery department, which had not sprung up at the time of Mr. Ellis's departure from Bombay, but which now bids fair to eclipse some of the best specimens of the art ever turned out in this country. Mr. Terry surprised the meeting by reading a letter which he had received an hour before from Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney in which that benevolent-hearted gentleman offered a Government promissory note for Rs. 1000, the interest on which is to be applied for awarding an annual prize, to be called the "Ellis Prize," for the best original production in any subject by a student of the institution. The report expressed a graceful compliment to Mr. Kipling, who has just left the school for a more lucrative appointment—a compliment which was fully endorsed by the Chairman in his able and eloquent address to the meeting after the distribution of prizes. A full report of the proceedings will be given in an early issue.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF AN OFFICER OF H. M. S. GLASGOW.

A PAINFUL sensation has been caused amongst the officers of H. M. S. Glasgow as also amongst several persons resident in Bombay to whom the subject of this note was known. Mr. J. F. Hill, Senior Assistant Paymaster, has disappeared in a most unaccountable manner, and, when we add that the Police of Bombay—though informed of his absence from the ship so far back as the morning of Tuesday last—have been unable to gain the slightest clue to his whereabouts he heading above may be fairly deemed justifiable.

Mr. Hill's leave had been stopped by the Captain (whose cloth, by the way, Mr. Hill was) owing to certain returns not having been prepared. In spite of this, however, Mr. Hill slipped on shore on Sunday evening last, and, as we said above, has not since been heard of.

We were in possession of these facts from the outset but purposely withheld them in the hops that his absence might be explained by some freak to which young men, and especially those who pass a great portion of their time on board ship under the restraint which cannot well be avoided on board a Man-o-war and more especially a Flag-ship.

Mr. Hill is a man of more than ordinary ability which is fully acknowledged all on board, and he was besides a great favourite both with his mess-mates, the crew and his superior officers, and much regret is felt that he should have brought a previously honourable career to an abrupt termination by an indiscretion which might, no matter the deliquency, have been brought to a satisfactory termination had he but possessed sufficient moral courage to have acknowledged his fault and have asked indulgence. From what we learn there are no circumstances in the mess, or outside of the gun-room mess, of which he had charge, and this coupled with an occurrence, which took place some months back, when some £18 together with all vouchers disappeared. Suspicion then fastened upon him, but subsequently it was thought that he had been made the victim of circumstance and so the matter dropped. It is now the unanimous belief of his mess-mates—and there can scarcely be a better—that he has been thus thwarted. But when? And what are the police about that they have been unable to gain any trace of him for now nearly a week? There are some who believe that he has gone his way, with their *quasi* amusements than Parsees, and yesterday a Mussulman appeared at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, and prosecuted a Parsee for having assaulted him. The defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one months' imprisonment in the Common Jail.

BOMBAY FACTORY COMMISSION.

AT a meeting of the above Commission held on Wednesday last at the Library Room of the Secretariat, the following gentlemen were present :—F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C. S., President; Dr. Blaney and H. Maxwell, Esq., Members; W. Moylan, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. J. Helm was the first witness examined. He said—I am the manager of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Mills. I have been connected with mills in England for about ten years, and in India sixteen years. I have been engaged seven years as manager in India. I was never a manager in England My profession in England has been as weaving jobber. My opinion as regards machinery is, that no portion of the machinery, that is in any way dangerous, will be void of danger. I cannot say how many accidents occur in the mills in Bombay. I am decidedly of opinion that accidents do happen. I know that the greater portion of the machinery is guarded in the mills used in Bombay. The lowest age of the children employed in the Bombay mills, I should say, is about 10 from what I can see of them. Of course I never asked anybody. I say there are some of them not older than 10 years of age. The age of 10 is about the minimum of children employed in the mills with which I am connected. They are employed about twelve hours a day. They are allowed half an hour only in the middle of the day for their meals during working time. I think the lowest age when the children ought to be employed is from ten to thirteen, half time; and from thirteen upwards, full time. The children chiefly do work as pinsters and winders both of which are of a very light kind—very light, no lifting. They have not got very laborious work. The women work just as long as the men, and they do the same work. Women are employed just the same hours as the men. The pregnant women also do come to work until they are far advanced. The girls are employed in the same work as boys. As a rule the present hours are from 6 to 6 no fixed hours. There are cases in which they work almost from light to dark, including Sunday. I think it is too much. I think they ought to have more time during the day. They want some time to refresh themselves before they commence work again. I think half an hour is too little. I would perhaps make it an hour. As regards the sanitary arrangements, they are now very good. The people working at the mills are provided with Vehar water, and tanks and every thing else is provided there. Not many of them absent themselves on account of illness. The prevailing diseases among them are fever, sometimes bowel complaints, and some other diseases. The ventilation is very good. The windows or sky lights are all kept open. We keep them continually open in the hot season. We shut them up in the rainy season, to keep the rain out. To-day the temperature at 1 o'clock at the mill room was 90 deg. Fahr. The only people that suffer from the effects of dust are the grinders, and they tie a cloth over them when they are at work. I think it will be a very good thing if the children get education. Children are very willing to come to be educated and to attend the school. All the children employed in the mill with which I am connected attend the school beyond the premises for two hours altogether. Nothing is deducted from their pay for the hours during which they attend instruction. There are no fixed rules for working days in the mills. There are no fixed rules for working days in the mills. There are no regular holidays except the native holidays. On Parsee and Mahomedan holidays we never stop the work. It is entirely optional with the people whether they attend or not. We only stop the work on the Hindu holiday; that we stop the work. I think we do not allow above ten holidays a year. I think it is necessary, that the mills should be closed on Sundays, because there is no time properly to overhaul the machinery. They are only paid for what they work—all piece work. I think the mill-owners are only would object most to this arrangement of closing on Sundays. I do not consider one Sunday in the month will be enough. The children get from five to seven rupees a month. By the piece work the amount of their earnings come to that; and females from about Rs. 7½ to 8 Men get from Rs. 10 to 15 a month, and some of them from Rs. 15 to 20. Rs 20 or 22 is about the highest. Skilled men and overseers get more—from Rs. 50 to 60. The wages are paid about the 20th of each month for the previous month. Fines are taken from them for different things, for bad work or misconducting themselves. Fines in the aggregate are light. There is no understanding that they go to any shop to buy their food. They are quite free. They have no savings bank to put by their little money. There is no provident society connected with my work. There is no co-operative society in my mill. If an accident happens to any of the work people we take him and examine him, and send him to a hospital. If a slight accident happens he is taken, and we afterwards learn about his health. If he happens to be injured, we put a man in such occupation as he can do. But there is no special provision made for them, except in a case of lasting injury. I do not allow women to get infants to nurse in the mills. I do not allow a woman who is just delivered of a child to come into my mill. The mothers are never allowed to have their infants in the mill. I don't know if any workman has lots of wives working in the same mill. The operatives in my mill are almost all Hindoos; there are few Mahomedans, and about half Parsees. No low caste operatives are allowed to be employed in my mill. I think a legislative enactment will be for the benefit of both owners and operatives in all the mills all over the country. I don't think the mill-owners could reasonably object to any modifications suggested being made. From the great expansion of the mill-work that is now taking place, the competition will be keener with the increase in the number of mills, and there will be decided temptations for mills to work as many additional hours as possible. The amount of work done by women here compared to women in England, in the same class of life, I should think must be at least from 5 to 7 per cent. The wages of the operatives here is as a rule, from 5 to 7 per cent. less than those in England. The employment of the hands in my mill is as a general rule permanent. Very few strikes and very few hands are elders. Our operatives are, as a rule, very respectable and mannerly. Drunkenness is almost unknown amongst them. I do not know any person causing disturbances from caste prejudices. I do not know any persons who are influenced by caste prejudices.

Dr. Blaney—On that point we have to get testimony from native witnesses.

At this stage the President intimated to the member that Mr. Aspin declined to attend the Commission.

Mr. Mothiram Bhagoobhoy examined, said—I am the General Superintendent of the Mazagon and Fern Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited). I have been connected with the Spinning and Weaving Co. for the last ten years, with an interval of three years from 1865 to 1868. I am acquainted with the general management of the mills. I was lately Manager of the Jewraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Mills. I have been the Manager of that mill for three years. During the three years I have known only of three accidents in the said mill. I know all the cases of accidents that have occurred. I believe there is some portion of the machinery which now requires some protection. But now nearly all the mills are protected. For people suffering from injuries received for about fifteen days, we generally pay the whole wages; but nothing subsequently. If they are incapacitated for further employment we do not give them any compensation. The cases in which a person was wholly incapacitated for further service are very rare. I know of only one case of permanent incapacity to a mill operative. The lowest age of the children employed in my mill is eight years. It is the minimum age of children employed in the mill with which I am connected. But we have no means of knowing their ages correctly. Three children work at the same time as the other people. They keep the same hours. In the summer we employ them from 5.-30 A. M. till 6-30 P. M. In the cold season from 6 A. M. to 5-45 P. M. This is in Jewraj Balloo's mills. We give them an interval of half an hour for their meals in the middle of the day—from 12-30 to 1 P. M. It is for recreation, properly speaking. Their meals are brought by their parents or others during the working time. I think it is too much for the children to work so long. I would limit the hours from 10 to 10½ hours. I would increase the meal time in the middle of the day from 30 to 45 minutes. I mean for the children. I would limit the hour for both men and women. I would have the same 10 hours' labour with 45 minutes interval generally for all, both for children, men and women. I think I would commence the work in winter from 7 to 6, and in summer from 7 to 6 with the same interval. The mill is provided with privies and water. The provision is very good. I would suggest that a mill garden be made in the compound to each mill, containing a covered shed where the operatives might be constantly protected from sun and rain and be able to take their food. The ventilation is very good. The windows are open freely. The operatives do not complain of heat. There is no school for the people. I wish that children were educated in the mills. I would suggest that one school should be established in more than one place wherever there are three or four mills within easy distance of each other. It is not desirable to have schools to give education only in the native language but in professional matters. General schools are desirable. The children can be sent to school after the work is done in the mill. There must be some extra men to be supplied to the work. If there are one hundred persons there must be seven or five extras. Unless you do that you cannot have education introduced among the workmen at all. I think that 8 years of age is the proper one for children to be employed in the mill. I think that children of tender age can be sometimes employed better than elders once. I think that I do allow the children to work one hour less we can employ them. Sometimes they should work on Sundays and sometimes not. For the comfort of the operative's mills should be closed four days in the month, and I think that these days should be Sundays.

The meeting was then postponed till Wednesday next when Mr. Shavaksha Dhunjeebhoy will be examined.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

OVER POPULATION IN BENGAL.

(*Englishman*)

A VERY important memorandum on the subject of over-population in Bengal and Behar, and the system of emigration proposed to alleviate it, was submitted some time since to the local Government by Mr. Bernard.

The experience gathered by Mr. Bernard in his tours through the distressed districts last year but partially confirms the view, so generally entertained, that population in Bengal is disproportionately large in comparison with the area of cultivable land in the tracts where it is located. "No district I visited, except Sarun," he says, "seemed to be cultivated to the last acre, or nearly to the last acre. Parts of Tirhoot, of Shahabad, and of of Patna, seemed to be cultivated as fully as possible; but, then, in other parts there seemed to be considerable areas still available for cultivation. Even in Sarun and the best tilled parts of Tirhoot and Shahabad, the area of irrigated land is very small indeed. If water could be made available to these tracts in considerable quantity, the land would, of course, employ more labour, and would yield a larger produce. Even in Sarun, which I regard as the district where population presses most closely on the means of subsistence, the condition of the poorer classes seemed, so far as I could judge from the few villages I saw, to be comfortable enough.

Much of this land is, of course, uncultivable under present conditions. Its existence while not affecting the actual liability of the people to famine shows that there are other causes than paucity of cultivable land, liability, irrigation and emigration. Another circumstance appealed to by Mr. Bernard in proof of his view of the case is the high rate of wages paid for agricultural labour during the reaping season when, at one eighth of the produce cut, a full-grown man earns sufficient food to support him for seven days and when it is almost impossible to procure labourers for other works. For many reasons, however, it may be doubted whether this circumstance is very relevant to the question of pressure. In the first place, it must be remembered that the number of persons, to be fed in the Bengal land, who cannot find employment, may be disproportionately great; in the second place, the fact that this season of high wages is of very short duration has to be considered. One conclusion, however, is suggested by the circumstance. There is a great emigration from these districts, withdrawing as it would the very portion of the population on whom the agriculturist depends in the reaping and transplanting seasons for the work which he and his family cannot do, would interfere seriously with agricultural operations, and lead to a diminution of the present cultivation. In Faridpore, Pabna, Rangpore, Jessor and Eastern Bengal generally, Mr. Bernard says, there can be no doubt that the people are well-off and the land fully supports them

The note contains some interesting particulars regarding the existing overland emigration from Sarun and West Tirhoot to Rangpore and other parts of Eastern Bengal. The stream of the emigration flows eastward from November to January, and backward again from the middle of April till the end of June, and none of the emigrants settle in the eastern districts, it being evident that during the busy months their own disease is too much for their labour. The emigrants, says the note, "travel in bands very cheaply. They bring their food with them; it consists of sattwa (a compound of barley, peas, and gram). It is perhaps the produce of the fields of some of the party; and, if not, one rupee's north furnishes, in ordinary years, ample food for a man for four or five weeks. The party travels on an average 15 miles a day; and and the farthest point to which any party goes is hardly 400 miles from their home. Many parties travel a much shorter distance; so that even with occasional charges at ferries, &c., each man gets from his home to the scene of his spring and summer employment for about one rupee."

Mr. Bernard nevertheless thinks the waste of power and the cost of the journey would be worth saving, and suggests that endeavours should be made by the local officers and large land-owners to induce the emigrants to settle near their works; but he does not see his way to recommending any Government agency or expenditure on settling them in permanently settled district. In the Duars, and in Assam, however, he thinks Government might attempt something of this kind, and suggests that "the best way of doing this would be to promote and help the emigration that already takes place by land, rather than to attempt emigration by the expensive (and I fear often cholera stricken) route down the Gangees and up the Brahmaputra."

He would offer headmen among the gangs of Kabara or road workmen, and perhaps some garden sardars, a plot of land revenue free for twenty years for each Behari family of four or five persons they might succeed in settling there.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER E

"ENGLAND'S EAST AFRICAN POLICY."*

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

THE pamphlet bearing the above title is a reprodnction of a series of articles published last year in, we believe, the *Independent*. The writer is evidently well acquainted with his subject, more especially with the geography of the East Coast of Africa, and the negotiations which led to the treaty of June, 1873, with the Sultan of Zanzibar; indeed, although he withholds his name, it is hardly a venture to attribute to him an official position and a personal agency in many of the transactions which he narrates. The pamphlet is a reasonable one in view of the anticipated visit to London of the Sultan of Zanzibar, giving, as it does, the salient points in the past history of the East African slave trade, our intervention to suppress it, and the practical working of the new treaty, together with some useful suggestions for rendering it effective, and beneficial as well to the native populations as to ourselves.

In his brief historical survey the author attributes the introduction of slavery to the Portuguese—a debatable statement, to say the least of it. The 'Omanis held slaves long before the time of Vasco de Gama, and these were most probably imported from East Africa. It is a still greater fallacy to attribute our abandonment of the island of Mombasa, after we had held it for four years, to the jealousy of the old East India Company against the mother country gaining a footing on the East African coast. The facts touching Mombasa are these:—It was captured from the Portuguese by the 'Omanis during the reign of Sultan-bin-Saif, and remained ever after nominally subject to the principality of 'Oman, although, owing to the intestine troubles of the parent State, the al-Mazrui' Arabs, who mainly occupied it, had become virtually independent. On the accession of the late Sultan Sayyid Sa'id, father of the present ruler of Zanzibar, he determined to reduce them to obedience; whereupon they placed themselves, through Captain Owen, under British protection. As might have been expected, the Sayyid's protest against this invasion of his sovereign rights by a friendly Power resulted in the abrogation of the convention, and the subjugation of the place by the Sultan. It may be very true that by abandoning Mombasa England "Surrendered one of the most valuable bases on the whole coast for conducting operations against the slave trade;" but to do evil that good may come is scarcely a praiseworthy maxim either in morals or politics. When the writer comes to speak of Sir Bartle Frere's Mission, and of the treaty which eventually resulted therefrom, he is evidently animated by the same spirit. He thinks that we should have intimated to the Sultan, at the outset, that if he did not accede to our demands we should enforce them *vi et armis*. But such were not Sir Bartle's personable views, as enunciated in the minutes of his evidence before the Select Committee, wherein, as the pamphleteer says, he shows "how carefully he had studied the whole question of the East African slave trade." He evidently judged that under the peculiar circumstances of the case every forbearance should be shown to the Sultan, and that in our dealings with the Arabs "we should remember how long it took in our own country to put an end to slavery." It is clear, moreover, that these views prevailed at the Foreign Office, since there is not a word in the official instructions given to the head of the Mission authorizing him to threaten the Sultan in the event of his refusal to sign the proposed treaty. The writer points out in detail the various influences, foreign and domestic, which were brought to bear upon his Highness to induce him to hold out against us. The attitude of France was equivocal, that of her agent on the spot discourteous and decidedly inimical; the support given by the master of the United States ship *Yantic* was "foiled by the United States consul, Mr. Webb," and the Sultan had to deal with the Arab chiefs forming his Council, who were, almost to a man, dead against the concessions demanded, and in favour of waiting on Providence, or French intervention, to stave off the crisis. In this position of affairs it was evident that without further instructions nothing could be done; and that unless greater "pressure" was brought to bear upon his Highness, "which would make it clear to his own subjects that he was being forced," our efforts would be frustrated. But it by no means follows that "the Mission was a failure, since it is certain that it exerted a powerful influence, not only upon the Sultan and his chiefs, but also upon the home authorities, whereby the latter were led to take the only course that now remained for the attainment of the desired object. Indeed, it may fairly be doubted whether the threat eventually communicated to the Sultan was as praiseworthy a proceeding on the part of the British Government as the diplomatic efforts to 'attain the same end which were carried out by Sir Bartle Frere with so much consideration for the financial and other domestic difficulties with which the Sultan had to contend, and which went far to impress him and his chiefs with our solicitude for their best interests. Other slave-holding countries—European, Asiatic, and American—have commenced slowly since we abolished it; but British philanthropy has warily abstained from threatening them as it has threatened Zanzibar.

However, the threat of coercion succeeded and the treaty was signed prohibiting for ever "the export of slaves from the mainland of Africa, whether destined for transport from one part of the Sultan's dominions to another, or for conveyance to foreign ports." On the subject of this treaty the pamphleteer has fallen into a misconception. He says that "the original treaty was in Arabic;" although this is modified by an after statement that it "is the production of the Foreign Office." Happening to be well acquainted with the facts of the case, we can give them as they occurred. The treaty was drawn up by the Foreign Office, as will be seen from the Blue-book of Sir Bartle Frere's Mission of 1872-3. This was translated into Arabic by the Rev. Dr. Badger, and a draft copy given to the Sultan for his consideration. When the orders reached Zanzibar directing Dr. Kirk to get the treaty signed, the only copy of it forthcoming was that which had been left with his Highness. This Dr. Kirk with an edition which does him infinite credit, secured, and then had the alterations made in the preamble which the altered circumstances called for; but, knowing as he did that it had been translated from the Foreign Office version, he abstained from translating it back into English. Consequently the treaty was sent home in the Arabic version only; but on examination it was found to be *mutatis mutandis* indentical with the English official original. But what must surprise us in the statement put forward by the pamphleteer, evidently on good authority that the Arabic translation, "as interpreted by the Crown lawyers, does not bear the sense which Seyid Burgash asserts that the Arabic version was intended to express." It will be surmised at once that the Sultan had found some loophole to evade his contracted obligations. No such thing: his Highness, it appears, read the treaty in its plain literal sense—namely, that "the export of slaves from the mainland by sea, whether carried by sea or conveyed by their masters, between any part of the Sultan's dominions or beyond them." Orders, however, were received in Zanzibar in November, 1873, stating that:—

"The legal advisers of the Crown held different views. They insisted that the captors must *prove*, in order to justify any detention, that the slaves had been bought on the mainland and *were actually being conveyed by dealers for sale*. When the views of the Crown lawyers were made known to the Sultan, he disavowed them as totally opposed to the spirit and intent of the treaty. In December he sent by Dr. Kirk to England a document confirming the interpretation of Article I. held by the Consul, and he said that the construction put on it by the Crown lawyers was incorrect and at variance with what he had ratified. The judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Zanzibar is guided in his judgments by the opinions of the legal advisers to the Crown. The result of their decisions has been that the landowners and slave-dealers go and meet a caravan on the mainland, buy slaves of all sexes and of all ages; they declare them to be their property, take them to the islands, and then wait a favourable opportunity of expediting them farther.

It is not to be wondered at that these technical objections favourable to the slave dealers, paralyzed the action of the British local authorities and of the navy stationed on the coast, both of whom appear to have discharged their arduous duties with admirable spirit and judgment. On the other hand, acting upon his own interpretation of the treaty, the Sultan imprisoned one of his most powerful feudatory chiefs who was engaged in transporting slaves *by land* from the South to the North of Zanzibar, and under his instructions the Arab Governor of Lamu seized two slave dhows:—

This was an important precedent, but unfortunately one of the cruisers interfered, demanded that the slaves which the governor had detained should be delivered over to her, and took them to the Seychelle Islands. This proceeding gave the Sultan just cause for complaint. He urged that his officers seized slavers under the treaty with the intention of freeing the slaves; but if an English man-of-war came, demanded, or seized their slaves, and took them to an English settlement, it was clearly doubting his faith, and bringing him into contempt. From this period he ceased making seizures; he, however, always punished with some severity any guilty offenders against the treaty who were brought before him. These two cases are evidence of Burgash's loyalty, and of the course which he was prepared to pursue in order to stop, as far as lay in his power, both the land route and the sea traffic. But the views of our Foreign Office stopped this. They were soon known, and became the common talk of the bazaars. The Arabs said:—"Burgash has become a more zealous suppressor of the slave trade than even the English Government."

It is recorded in the book of Esther that Ahasuerus, on reading the account of how Mordecai had formerly prevented his assassination, inquired; "What honour and dignity hath been done to Mordecai for this?" The writer of the articles under review says with truth, that by acceding to our demands the Sultan "sacrificed personally an annual income of from £9,000 to £10,000, he lost his popularity, and his power was weakened." How was he rewarded? He expressed a wish to go to England to come to a further understanding. The answer he received from the Foreign Office was "You are not invited." Every overture which he has made since, and he has made several, have had equally civil replies." All this, it should be borne in mind, refers to the late Government. The new Ministry have already publicly acknowledged the loyalty of the Sultan, and by all accounts are disposed to recognize it. It is to be hoped that they will do so with a generosity befitting a great nation. Besides, as the pamphleteer justly remarks, such liberality "will cost us much less than keeping up an expensive squadron. Indirectly, we shall be gainers, as it will lead to the extention of our trade. Looking at his visit from a humanitarian point of view, it seems to be our clear duty to come to a final settlement with him, which can only be done in London. The slave trade can only be suppressed in unison with him, and by strengthening, supporting, and even extending the power of the present and the future Sultans of Zanzibar."

The writer's suggestions for the entire suppression of the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa are in perfect accord with those previously suggested by Sir Bartle Frere. A small but efficient squadron on the coast, now that there are no impediments to its free action, except such as we ourselves, in our unwisdom, may place in the way, will soon stop the sea transport. As to the traffic in slaves by land—that is, from the interior to the coast—through any part of the Sultan's dominions, even that may be made impossible if we act in concert with him. But "to attain this end the unison must be a reality, founded on reciprocity. . . . . Burgash's power on the mainland over his Arab and negro feudatories is but nominal. To enab'e him to institute and give effect to the reforms which we desire to see carried out, England must support him morally, financially, and physically, as occasions demand; in fact, to attain our professed ends we must be prepared to make sacrifices, which he did when he signed the treaty of the 5th of June, 1873. England must also let the negroes and their enslavers feel that there are places within easy reach in Africa where the former are free and protected." This latter sentence refers to the establishment, in concert with the Sultan, of free colonies of liberated slaves at eligible points along the coast, together with the appointment of evice consuls to watch over their interests, and for the purpose of fostering commercial operations. In these respects also the pamphleteer treads in the steps of Sir Bartle Frere, while his prolonged personal experience of the different localities, apparently as a naval officer of no ordinary observation, gives to their joint recommendations high value.

AN INDIAN BLUNDER.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

THE news that the Baroda Commission has been unable to agree on a verdict in the Gaekwar's case is a most serious and even disquieting piece of intelligence. It informs us that a step of Imperial policy which could in no conceivable case have had a satisfactory issue was destined to the most unfortunate of all possible issues. No result which could have been obtained would have redeemed from error the judicial proceedings instituted against the Gaekwar; the actual result will compel the whole world to witness to a most serious blunder. We must assume, of course, that the Government of India only resolved upon a public trial of the Gaekwar after grave consideration, and in deference to what appeared to them to be weighty reasons of State; but for our own part, we confess a complete inability to devine the reasons that can have outweighed the manifest objections to such a course. From every point of view—whether we consider the relations between the prosecutor and the accused, the nature of the crime to be brought home to him, the nature of the evidence by which his guilt was to be established, or, above all, the history and character of the people for whose edification the trial was presumably instituted—the objections to the policy adopted by the Indian Government seem to us insurmountable. The Government and the Gaekwar stood towards each other in the relation of neighbours who have quarrelled, or of a landlord and tenant who had disagreed about the covenants in the lease. The prosecutor could not but be placed, from the very first, in a false and suspected position. To the native mind the prosecution could not, from the first, but present itself in the light of an effort on the part of the Government to get rid of an obnoxious potentate under forms of law: a suspicion which an unscrupulous native press was at hand to make the most of, day after day. Again, the crime of which the Gaekwar was accused was one which in every country is most difficult of conclusive proof. To establish a charge of attempted poisoning demands not only a large body of disinterested and credible testimony, but one might almost say, a concatenation of chances favourable to the prosecution and adverse to the prisoner, in order that sound links of evidence may be capable of connection in a complete and coherent chain. The case against the Gaekwar was not complete as a whole nor trustworthy as to its parts; and, though the Indian Government might pardonably be mistaken as to the first point, they have no excuse for any illusions as to the second. The evidence for the prosecution was the evidence of natives, and it was the evidence of native servants. In other words, it was the evidence of the least credible specimens of a most mendacious race. If their story had been ever so coherent and unshaken, it would have been the story of men who live in a land where perjury and the suspicion of perjury is familiar, and where corruption is one of the common artifices of life. Of course we are not speaking of the witnesses, but of what would be thought of them without all knowledge by their countrymen. It is impossible to believe that if the Gaekwar had been convicted on apparently the most overwhelming testimony, the verdict would have satisfied the mind of any single native who would not have been satisfied without any judicial proceedings at all. Those who believed at the beginning that the Indian Government were simply seeking to crush the Gaekwar by a trumped-up charge would have retained that belief at the end. They would not have looked upon the trial as a fresh proof, if any native of India required one, that law is a game in which the longest purse wins, and the Government of India having the longest purse, could hardly have been expected to lose. Those in England who can doubt that this would have been the native view of the Gaekwar's conviction must be either strangely blind to the facts about them, or strangely credulous of the view of India with an enlightenment and superiority to prejudice which are sadly wanting among our own people. They must have forgotten or misunderstood the scene which took place last Monday in Hyde Park. The "Clothorne Demonstration" shows that in a country where true testimony is the almost universal rule and false witness the insignificant exception, where the integrity of Governments in administering the law was supposed to be far above suspicion, and where the whole fabric rests upon the tradition of centuries, tens of thousands of persons believe that Government and judges have conspired to crush an innocent man, and that they accomplished their design by wholesale subornation of perjury. If this be the view actually taken by thousands of Englishmen of the conviction of Arthur Orton, what sort of view should the natives of India have been expected to take of the conviction of Mulhar Rao?

We cannot, we repeat, escape from the conclusion that the trial of the Gaekwar was a blunder from first to last. The Government may have thought that a judicial trial would at least satisfy impartial minds; but such minds stood in no need of that satisfaction. Nobody whom the trial would have convinced of the justice of the Government needed a trial to convince him; for no such person seriously would believe that they were seeking a mere pretext for deposing the Gaekwar; and those, as we have said, who do believe this would not have been shaken in their belief by any verdict of a judicial tribunal. But though the trial would in no case have done good had it ended successfully for the Government, it might not have done very much harm. Its failure, however, is a very serious matter, and places the Viceroy and his advisers in a most embarrassing position. It is said that the affair will now be settled by proclamation from the Viceroy on the 10th of this month. We have much confidence in Lord Northbrook's judgment and discretion; but there

"They may call me a sot, but I care not a jot,
While happiness out of the quietern is got:
They may prate of the pleasures and honours of work!
'Tis a slavery every good fellow should shirk
Or if one must drudge for some twelve hours a day,—
Since e'en good brother Bung will not 'part' without pay.
Let us haste to end labour, and pleasure begin,
In the warming embrace of toil's antidote—Gin!
Gin! Gin!
Work is wages of sin,
And its only sure solace is strong British Gin;

Sobriety? Fudge! he's a white-li vered fellow
Who hasn't the pluck to get mozzy or mellow.
A cove go home drainless to kids and their cries,
Or spare his old woman a brace of black eyes?
Sheer slavery! Lose all the sweetness of life,
For a Sunday-best coat or a treat with one's wife?
Not for Joe! Him has makes should, by rights, spend the tin,
Let home go to blazes so I gets my gin!
Gin! Gin!
Where's the home worth a pin
To a jolly warm bar and a skinful of gin!

Digcity? Stuff! 'tisbugbear of fools;
Your right British Working-man scoffs at its rules.
Hand to cap for a drink, a cove's day's work to shorten
What's the pride of a man to the price of a quartr'n?
If your cheeks are thin, and your coats show the rub
There's revivers for both at the very next pub'.
Let the foreigner flout, and aristocrat grin,
You may laugh them to scorn o'er a noggin of gin.
Gin! Gin!
For a hide that's too thin
There's no hard'ning mixture like strong British Gin!

"Try to cut off a free Briton's lush! That's all bosh!
As well bid a hog say good-bye to its wash.
'Tis the be-all of bliss, and the end-all of life,
And better than dignity, health, home, and wife.
Our Paradise here is the Publican's bar;
The bread doors of *that* heaven stand always ajar:
So let's soak, till our souls are well steep'd in the draught,
'Tis the badge of our creed, and the sign of our craft.
Gin! Gin!
What are rights yet to win.
To the right to get mad-drunk on strong British Gin.

The clock struck Bruce and Cross as the chorus died—
The last quartern was drained, the bar-door was flung wide;
With fumbling fingers, that vainly searched
In a penniless pocket, the drunkard lurched
From the toper's Eden, turned neck and crop out,
And the British Working-man, free and stout,
Reeled to his home—*ho.ne*—grimmest of quips
That ever passed the foul fiend's lips—
A pale woman shrinks to the drunkard's side,
Bruised—blackened—that British Working-man's bride!
That's Home incarnate *She'll* scarce begin,
An Io-Pæan to British Gin.
What's the husband's greeting? Kick, curse, and blow!
Till, bruiser and bruised, down, a-heap, they go!
Now British Working man, one more flagon
To Moloch that waits for you but the Dragon—
And drink round his shrine, and roar your chorus,
In Blue-Ruin's praise with its work before us!

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